

ABSTRACT

[1114] Linear minimum convolution (LMC) calculations are used, for example, to enhance calculations using cost functions as part of path searching methods. Thus, an LMC of a weight value with a continuous piecewise linear function may be calculated. An exemplary cost function includes a plurality of line segments connected at knot points. As part of the calculation of the LMC, a forward leg sweep is performed in one direction over the cost function, followed by a backward leg sweep in the opposite direction. The forward leg sweep is performed using a clipping function. The clipping function includes a knot point connecting a first leg having a slope equal to the weight value and a second leg having a slope equal to the negative of the weight value.